

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. Sneed & Rodman's.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....**CHARLES F. CRADDOCK**
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, north side.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Will practice in the Circuit courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office in Frankfort.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

PURKINS & MONROE,
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May 22, 1858 - 15

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Will practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
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BEGS to inform the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.

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LEXINGTON BREWERY!!
THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. FRIEDEL & KAHR have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient stock of same at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

All orders entrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.

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In all the late and fashionable styles. Gilding, Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Oriental and Grecian Painting; Glazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

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PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest, and do not be humbugged by interested agents. These are the best books and are recommended by the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published in Kentucky, by

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COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

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WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.

Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low by

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Melodeons—Melodeons.
MELODEONS—Just received a supply of the celebrated Melodeons manufactured by Treat & Linsley, New Haven, Conn., for which we are the Wholesale Agents of the Southwest States, which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory wholesale rates. We have a long list of testimonials of the superiority of these instruments over all others, which may be seen upon application.

We will continue to keep an assortment of Geo. A. Prince & Co's Melodeons, so favorably known in this market, which makes our stock of first-class Melodeons the most complete found in the West. Every instrument warranted.

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The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ES- TABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!

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All kinds of Upholstery done at short notice and upon reasonable terms.

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THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of Four Dollars.

JUST RECEIVED—38 cases of the
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VIOLINS.
35 cases superior American and French
GUITARS.
SAXOPHONES.
ROTARY VALVE CORNETS.
FLUTINAS.
ACCORDIONS.
TUMBLING POLA'S WITH REGISTERS.
DRUMS—FIFES—FLAGEOLONS—
BANJOS—TAMBOURINES—FLAGEOLETS—
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of superior quality for all instruments.
We would call the attention of dealers to the above, as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at such prices as will secure to please. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

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NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859
FOR this season I have a fresh and beautiful as- sortment at Eastern Prices of
VALENTINES,
Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS;
ALSO,
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS
Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, and 90 cents, and \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00, up to \$10 00. Any quantity will be sent by mail postage paid on receipt of the money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Address,

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Also,
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My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine.

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Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.

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Mitchell & Rammelsberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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No. 99 west Fourth street, (next to Post-Office),
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EDWIN R. BART.....**WM. C. HICKCOX.**
Bart & Hickcox,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELT- ING, at Factory prices. Also, rich Fancy Goods in great variety. Orders from dealers promptly attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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I AM NOW OPENING
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN CARPETS, &c.
Comprising all the LATEST STYLES AND PAT- TERNES. Will be sold
VERY LOW FOR CASH.

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THIS is the largest and most magnificent establish- ment in America, and it contains the most high- ly-finished and beautiful display of Life and Minia- ture Portraits, in oil colors.

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Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid Portrait in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguer- reotype.

Our Kentucky Friends
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our Gallery is warranted satisfactory.

WE OCELY
Fifteen rooms, and employ six of the best Painters in this country, and take great pleasure in giving our customers the most artistic and highly finished work.

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, & Me- dagallions
Taken daily at very reasonable prices.

Come by all means when you visit our city and see this beautiful Gallery of Art.

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No. 30 Fourth st., bet. Main & Walnut,
CINCINNATI,

305 Canal street New | 812 Chestnut street, Phil- adelphia.

HAVE just received a full supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising every variety and style suited to the season.

The Ladies will find
An endless variety of Dress Goods, from which they cannot fail to suit themselves as to quality and price—comprising, in part, Silks, Shawls, and Laces; Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves, with an endless variety of Ribbons and Trimmings to match every dress; Barges, Grenadine, and Organizing Double Skirts and Robes, of new and beautiful design.

Each article is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation.

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Melodeons always on hand.
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LIGHT, Newton & Brabury, of New York; Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore; E. T. Hayes & Co., of New York, and other good makers, for sale for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. Do not buy or rent until you call at 66 and 74 West Fourth street.

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MADISON ST., BET. PIKE AND SEVENTH, COVINGTON, KY.
C. BLACKBURN.....Proprietor.

Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges Moderate.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Dahme & Co.,
Importers and manufacturers of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Watch Movements, Tools and Materi- als, Silver and Plated Ware, Specta- cles, &c., southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
AND
STEAM ENGINES,
Cor. John & Water Sts.,
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LANE & BODLEY'S Portable Circular Saw Mills are constructed on the most improved Sci- entific Principles—are strong and durable—can be worked with fewer hands and less power, and will do more work than any other Mill. They will do, at the least,

Three to Four times the Work
Of a Sash Mill, at a less first cost and less running expenses.

For descriptive Circular and price list, address as above.

HUB, SPOKE, FELLOE & WHEEL MACHINERY,
Sash and Door Makers', Furniture and Chair Makers' Machinery;

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c., &c.
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RINGWALT & AVERY,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
CARPETING.

OIL CLOTHS AND DRAPERY,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.
No. 69 WEST FOURTH STREET,
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FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND Dealers in fine linens and gents' furnishing goods. No. 19 W. Fourth St., South Side, bet. Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. Opposite the first Presbyterian church. Sign of the Marble Shirt.

Shirts made to order by measurement and warranted to fit.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
A FIRST CLASS PICTORIAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER de- signed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MAN- NERS, SELF-RELIANCE, and ACTIVITY, among the people, to illustrate Life in all its phases. Under the able and heading of (George) Literature—com- prising original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive—Editorial, City and Vicinity, Rural Af- fairs, Science, Notes of Travels, Information, re- shall endeavor to give such matter, as will not fail to be of interest to all.

With the number for July 2d, we commenced a series of articles entitled,

The Builder.
In which we shall give practical directions, with all necessary illustrations for erecting Buildings of all kinds of material—stone, wood

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE
TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00
SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

The Inauguration.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of the town and county at the Court-House, at 2 o'clock on Monday next, to make arrangements for the ceremonies of the inauguration on the 30th inst. Everybody invited to attend.

The Vote of Kentucky.

Ninety-four counties had made returns to the Secretary of State on yesterday evening, giving Magoffin 70,320 votes and Bell 64,016. Of the eleven counties which had not sent their returns to the Secretary, nine are reported as giving Magoffin 5,167 votes and Bell 3,202, which added to the official returns, makes the aggregate votes for the gubernatorial candidates in 103 counties as follows: Magoffin, 75,487; Bell, 67,218. Magoffin's majority in 103 counties is 8,269, and as Johnson and Perry, the two counties not heard from, are always good for five hundred Democratic majority, we are satisfied Magoffin's full majority will reach the glorious figure of about eight thousand eight hundred.

The following is a statement of the official vote for Governor in 94 counties, divided into congressional districts:

	BELL.	MAGOFFIN.
1st District	5448	5440
2d "	7112	7443
3d "	7024	6523
4th "	7206	7205
5th "	5476	7793
6th "	6446	4550
7th "	6562	5589
8th "	6907	6909
9th "	5505	5723
10th "	5390	9145
Total official vote 64,016	70,320	94 counties.
9 counties reported 3,202	5,167	
	67,218	75,487
	67,218	75,487

Magn's maj. in 103 counties 8,269

The following is an accurate statement of the majorities and aggregate votes of the State in the last four general elections:

In 1855—Morehead, K. N.	69,816
Clarke, Dem.	65,413
Total vote, 1855.	135,229
K. N. majority, 4,403.	
In 1856—Buchanan, Dem.	74,577
Fillmore, K. N.	67,639
Total vote, 1856.	142,216
Democratic majority, 7,138.	

In 1857—Garrard, Dem.	65,599
Jones, K. N.	53,416
Total vote, 1857.	119,015
Democratic majority, 12,174.	
In 1858—Reynolds, Dem.	68,294
McKee, K. N.	55,199
Total vote, 1858.	123,493
Democratic majority, 13,095.	

By comparison, it will be seen that Magoffin has received the largest vote ever obtained in Kentucky by any Democrat, and that Bell's vote is considerably less than Morehead's in 1855. The total vote cast in the late election will exceed 143,000, and is the largest ever polled in Kentucky.

Old Bourbon Treats.

At a meeting held in the court-house, in Paris, on Saturday last, it was resolved that a Democratic barbecue should be given by the Democrats of Bourbon, to their brethren in Nicholas, Harrison, and Scott counties, to celebrate the victory achieved in the Eighth Congressional District, by the patriotic exertions and activity of the Democratic voters of the District; and committees were appointed in all the precincts, which are requested to meet at the same place on next Saturday, to make all the necessary arrangements for the entertainment.

We hope the committees, and as many Democratic friends as can make it convenient, will attend.

☞ We publish in another column the official vote of the Second, Seventh, and Tenth Congressional districts, between the candidates for Congress and for Governor. Our candidates for Congress in the Second and Tenth, Dr. Sam O. Peyton and Col. John W. Stevenson, have made glorious races. The latter carried every county in his district, and the former every county in his except one. The official majority of the latter is 3,456, the largest ever given by the district in any regular race between the parties, and counting on the vote of 1855, the largest gain made anywhere in Kentucky. Three cheers for Stevenson and the Tenth District. It has fairly won the banner in this election.

☞ We clip the following from the Louisville Journal—"old Bourbon" is constantly in the head of the editor. See how he talks:

Mr. Magoffin is to enter upon the discharge of his duties as Governor on the 30th of the present month. He will be a most courteous, high minded and, we have no doubt, faithful and impartial Chief Magistrate.

We are confident there will be no falling off in the quantity or quality of the Old Bourbon, for which, time out of mind, the Executive mansion at Frankfort has been remarkable.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.—It will be seen by notice in another column that a one half interest in this popular watering place is offered for sale.

☞ Nat Gaither, Esq., representative elect from Adair county, passed through Frankfort on Thursday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to record the sudden death of Dr. Jas. Walker. On Saturday last he was apparently in perfect health; ate a hearty dinner about three o'clock, and was engaged in reading. About half past four the negro boy who waited on the office finding him breathing singularly, called in one or two of his friends. A physician was immediately called, but it was too late; he breathed his last within half an hour after the first alarm. His death is supposed to have been from congestion of the brain. The Doctor was a young man of talent, and one of the best physicians in Richmond, bidding fair to prove a valuable and desirable member of the community.—Mountain Dem.

Kentucky Legislature.

THE SENATE.

1. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—SAMUEL H. JENKINS.
2. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—BEN. P. CISELL.
3. Christian and Todd—ROBERT E. GLENN.
4. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. RHEA.
5. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—T. D. COSBY.
6. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—SAMUEL H. BOLLES.
7. Barren and Monroe—W. M. WILSON.
8. Hart, Green, and Taylor—C. J. WALTON.
9. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—T. T. ALEXANDER.
10. Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. ALEXANDER.
11. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. JOHNSON.
12. Hart, Knott, Grayson, and Hancock—JOHN B. BRUNER.
13. Ohio and Muhlenburg—T. E. DUDLEY WALKER.
14. Hardin and Meade—W. M. H. BRADY.
15. 6 Wards City Louisville—JOHN G. LYONS.
16. Jefferson Co. and 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. PENNABAKER.
17. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—W. M. H. BRADY.
18. Shelby and Spencer—WALTER C. WHITTAKER.
19. Lenoir, Nelson, and Bullitt—W. M. H. BRADY.
20. Washington and Marion—TIMOTHY S. GRUNDY.
21. Anderson and Mercer—W. M. H. BRADY.
22. Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—W. M. H. BRADY.
23. Pulaski and Lincoln—C. C. WATKINS.
24. Madison and Garrard—GEORGE DENNY.
25. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—T. T. ALEXANDER.
26. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—CHAS. CHAMBERS.
27. Kenton and Campbell—JOHN F. FISK.
28. Bourbon and Bath—JOHN A. PRATT.
29. Owen, Grant, and Pendleton—T. A. P. GROVER.
30. Harrison and Bracken—THORNTON F. MARSHALL.
31. Fayette and Scott—T. M. S. DANKSBY.
32. Woodford, Jessamine, and Franklin—T. M. S. DANKSBY.
33. Montgomery, Clarke, Estill, and Powell—JAS. MCKEE.
34. Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—T. M. S. DANKSBY.
35. Fleming, Nicholas, and Rowan—T. M. S. DANKSBY.
36. Mason and Lewis—HARRISON TAYLOR.
37. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—ALEX. L. DAVIDSON.
38. Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Letcher, Perry, and J. E. GIBSON.

Democrats in SMALL CAPS, 24; Opposition in Roman letter, 14.

☞ Senators marked thus (†) were elected in 1857.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adair—Nat. Gaither, Jr., Dem.
Anderson—Joseph H. D. McKee, Dem.
Allen—J. Wilson Foster, Dem.
Barr—T. L. Cleveland, Opp.
Boyle—Alex. Sneed, Jr., Opp.
Bullitt—John O. Harrison, Dem.
Bourbon—O. H. Burbridge, Opp.
Burren—J. W. Ritter and Ishmael H. Smith, both Opp.
Boone—Fountain Riddell, Dem. gain.
Ballard and McCracken—L. D. Husbands, Dem.
Breckinridge—D. C. Ganaway, Opp.
Bath—John Gaddell, Dem.
Butler and Edmonson—Joseph Hill, Dem.
Casey and Russell—McDowell Foote, Opp.
Caldwell and Lyon—W. B. Acree, Dem.
Carter—J. T. Ratliff, Dem.
Calloway—Virgil Coleman, Dem.
Cly and Owsley—Abraham Gilbert, Opp. gain.
Christian—Wm. Brown, Dem. gain.
Carroll and Trimble—Ben. Hitt, Dem.
Clinton and Cumberland—R. M. Alexander, Opp.
Crittenden—Alex. Walker, Dem.
Campbell—Geo. B. Hodge, Dem.
Clarke—Harrison Thompson, Opp.
Davies and McLean—John G. McFarland, Dem.
Estill—A. B. Stivers, Dem.
Floyd and Johnson—Sam. Salyers, Dem.
Franklin—John Rodman, Opp.
Fayette—Thos. H. Clay and R. A. Buckner, both Opp.
Fleming and Rowan—H. B. Dobyns and H. G. Barnes, both Dem. gain of 1.
Graves—J. W. Cook, Dem.
Gallatin—A. R. Chambers, Dem. gain.
Garrison—D. P. White, both Dem.
Greenup—Wm. C. Ireland, Opp. gain.
Grant—Alex. Dunlap, Dem.
Grayson—Lafayette Green, Dem.
Garrard—Joshua Burdett, Opp.
Hopkins—H. H. Smith, Opp. gain.
Hickman and Fulton—W. D. Lanham, Dem.
Hancock—Eugene A. Faulconer, Dem.
Henderson—J. B. Lyne, Opp.
Hardin—R. B. English and V. P. Armstrong, both Opp.
Henry—Jas. G. Leach, Dem.
Hart—John Donnan, Dem.
Harrison—Jo. Shawhan and W. W. Cleary, both Dem.
Jessamine—Wm. Fisher, Opp. gain.
Jefferson—David Merriweather and Samuel L. Geiger, both Dem. gain of 2.
Knox and Harlan—John Word, Opp.
Kenton—J. G. Carlisle and John Ellis, both Dem.
Laurel and Rockcastle—M. J. Cook, Opp. gain.
Letcher—G. A. Loeke, Opp.
Logan—G. W. Ewing, Opp.
Louisville 1st Dist.—Joseph Croxton, Dem. gain.
Louisville 2d Dist.—F. Wright, Opp.
Louisville 3d Dist.—Joshua Tevis, Opp.
Louisville 4th Dist.—U. C. Sherrill, Opp.
Lawrence—Sinclair Roberts, Dem.
Livingston and Marshall—Theodore Thompson, Dem.
Lenoir—N. A. Rapier, Dem.
Lenoir—Geo. M. Thomas, Opp. gain.
Madison—C. F. Burnam and W. L. Neale, both Opp.
Muhlenburg—B. J. Shaver, Opp. gain.
Montgomery and Powell—John White, Opp.
Meade—W. C. Richardson, Dem. gain.
Morgan and Breathitt—Wm. Day, Dem.
Mercer—C. S. Abell, Dem.
Marion—Robert Burton, Jr., Dem.
Monroe—Daniel E. Downing, Opp. gain.
Morehead—George L. Forman and L. S. Luttrell, both Opp.
Nicholas—Nelson Seidel, Dem.
Nelson—Sylvester Johnson, Dem.
Oldham—R. T. Jacob, Dem.
Owen—R. H. Gale, Dem.
Ohio—John Haynes, Dem.
Palaski—John Griffin, Dem.
Pike, Perry, and Letcher—John M. Rice, Dem.
Pendleton—James Mann, Dem.
Simpson—John A. Finn, Dem.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon and F. Neil, both Opp.
Scott—Wm. Johnson, Dem.
Spencer—Edward Massey, Dem.
Trigg—Young A. Linn, Dem.
Todd—Gobias Terry, Opp.
Taylor—A. F. Gowdy, Dem.
Union—Hiram McElroy, Dem.
Whitley—R. S. Tye, Opp. gain.
Wayne—Shelby Coffey, Jr., Dem.
Warren—Pleasant Hines, Opp.
Woodford—J. Kemp Goodloe, Opp.
Washington—John B. Hunter, Dem.
Democrats 93, Opposition 41.

Democratic gains..... 8
Opposition gains..... 11
Last House—Democrats 69; Opposition 32.

Second District—Official.

	JACKSON.	PEYTON.	BELL.	MAGOFFIN.
Breckinridge	921	708	908	550
Butler	509	555	510	362
Grayson	565	536	492	32
Henderson	578	896	903	8
Christian	987	1057	971	10
Davies	1242	1448	1246	14
Muhlenburg	883	1010	858	9
Ohio	793	1141	805	10
Hancock	421	474	419	47
McLean, (votes with Davies and Muhlenburg)	7199	7879	7112	7413
		7199		
Peyton's maj.	680	Magn's maj.	331	

Seventh District—Official.

	HOLT.	MALLORY.	MAGOFFIN.	BELL.
Jefferson	3324	4356	3267	437
Shelby	786	1161	765	119
Oldham	536	353	529	35
Henry	1029	646	1028	63
	5675	6416	5589	6562
		5675		5589
Mallory's maj.	741	Bell's maj.	973	

Tenth District—Official.

	JONES.	STEVENSON.	BELL.	MAGOFFIN.
Owen	415	1439	429	1435
Grant	663	800	677	787
Pendleton	615	871	616	856
Boone	826	970	859	942
Gallatin	382	492	385	490
Carroll	366	528	374	523
Trimble	179	474	191	466
Kenton	950	1706	1013	1641
Campbell	689	1242	608	1264
Bracken	754	773	778	741
	5839	9295	5930	9145
		5839		5930
Stevenson's maj.	3456	Magn's maj.	3215	

The Slow Counties.

Up to yesterday evening eleven counties had not made returns to the Secretary of State. These counties are reported unofficially as follows:

	BELL.	MAGOFFIN.
Fulton	256	405
Perry not heard from		
Pike	168	674
Letcher	113	255
Floyd	254	655
Johnson not heard from		
Breathitt	144	508
Lewis	680	684
Greenup	1089	863
Carter	281	854
Rowan	137	239
	3,202	5,167

Breathitt County.

Governor—Magoffin, 508; Bell 144; majority for Magoffin, 364.
Lieut. Governor—Boyd, 507; Allen, 131; majority for Boyd, 376.
Atty. General—James, 523; Harlan, 128; majority for James, 395.
Auditor—Green, 503; Page, 132; majority for Green, 371.
Treasurer—Garrard, 503; White, 139; majority for Garrard, 364.
Register—Frazier, 630; Herndon, 73; majority for Frazier, 557.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Richards on 503; Evans, 115; majority for Richards on, 388.
Prest. Board Int. Imp.—Bates, 504; Haggard, 123; majority for Bates, 381.
Congress—T. T. Garrard, Dem., 394; Green Adams, Opp., 291; majority for Garrard, 95.
Senate—D. Haggins, Dem., 508; Jas. E. Gibson, Dem., 167; Haggins' majority, 341.
Representative—William Day, Dem., 676; no opposition.

Letcher County.

Governor—Magoffin, 255; Bell, 113.
Lieutenant Governor—Boyd, 249; Allen, 117.
Attorney General—James, 248; Harlan, 132.
Auditor—Green, 237; Page, 151.
Treasurer—Garrard, 246; White, 193.
Register—Frazier, 261; Herndon, 84.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Richardson 248; Evans, 84.
President Board of Internal Improvement—Bates, 240; Haggard, 76.
Congress—T. T. Garrard, Dem., 237; Green Adams, Opp., 217.
Representative—Osborne, 271; Rice, 197.
Perry county gave Garrard 53 majority over Adams, and a majority of 53 for Rice. Pike's majority for Garrard, 357; for Rice, 384.

J. M. R.

Kentucky Election.

Democratic State Officers—Seven or Eight of the Ten Congressmen Democratic—Democratic Legislature which Elects a Democratic United States Senator in the Place of John J. Crittenden.

Chapman Must Crow!

"Take your time, old Rooster, and crow out loud and long; take your time, old Chapman, and go and do your crowing."

After the first day or two, the telegraph was silent as to the news of the election in Kentucky. The lightning from that region was dumb—not a streak could we get over the lines to tell us of the greatness of the battle and of the victory in Kentucky, which swept the Opposition from the field as were the Austrians swept at Solferino.

Since we began to get the news by mail, we see where the trouble was. The victory was too great to be conveyed on the telegraph wires. In brief, it is summed up thus: A Democratic Governor by a majority of from eight to thirteen thousand.

The Democratic ticket for State officers by about the same majority.

The Legislature largely Democratic on joint ballot and in both branches.

Six or seven of the ten Congressmen are Democrats.

John J. Crittenden, the ablest leader of the Opposition—the most talented Know-Nothing in the United States, and the most avowed enemy of the Opposition as their candidate for President, is defeated in his aspiration for re-election, and he will be succeeded in the United States Senate by a Democrat.

And finally, Kentucky is again where she was in 1798 and '99, Democratic throughout. Terrible has been the rebuke she has administered to the Know-Nothing Opposition and its allies. The army of the Opposition mustered all the factions and the fag-ends of factions against the "fierce Democracy"—the slave propagandist stood side by side with the Abolition Cassius M. Clay—the Tory foreigner with the Know-Nothing battling against the National Democracy, but without success, for Kentucky is as Democratic as she was in the days of Madison—as loyal to the Union as she was in the days of Clay.

The first gun of the summer election has thus been fired, and it has well nigh swept the Opposition from the field. The Zouaves of the allied army have been defeated, and the "Hunters of Kentucky" are after them, "marching under the flag, and keeping step to the music of the Union." No wonder the telegraph in the hands of the Opposition could not afford us the particulars of this great victory of the Democracy.

Cassius M. Clay and the late Canvass.

A few days previous to the late election we received a telegraphic dispatch from the editor of the Mayville Express, inquiring if it was true that Cassius M. Clay had gone to Newport to make a speech in favor of Bell for Governor, to which we responded affirmatively. The sequel seems not to have sustained the correctness of our reply. In his Newport speech Mr. Clay condemned both the political organizations in Kentucky, and declared for neither gubernatorial candidate.

A word in explanation. Mr. Clay did pass through this city the day before the date of our dispatch, and said to his friends here that he was going to Newport to make a political speech, and that he was for Bell. This announcement of his purpose, coupled with a declaration of preference for the Opposition candidate, naturally led to the conclusion that the object of his speech was to promote the result he desired. We stated the fact to our Mayville contemporary, and announced it in this paper, with no expectation of introducing to the public Mr. Clay's expressions in the social circle, but merely to give early publicity to an important political movement, which we did not then entertain the remotest doubt would be developed the next evening. If a sagacious policy restrained his public declaration of a desire for the success of Mr. Bell, he will not at this date, we presume, object to the above recital of facts necessary to our vindication.

We certainly believed, and not without reason, that Mr. Clay intended to recommend to his Republican adherents to vote for Bell in public speech, and we so intended to be understood. But if we erred in our interpretation of his remarks, (which were repeated to us), the substantial fact is none the less true that he was for Bell, and the success of the Opposition, and no wrong has been done. Our effort had been, during the whole canvass, to demonstrate to the people of Kentucky that there were but two contending parties in the country, viz: the Black Republican and Democratic organizations; that the Opposition here was but a faction, local in strength and ephemeral in existence; that it was of vital importance to the defeat of Breckinridge in 1860, that the Southern States should stand as a unit under the Democratic banner; and that the success of a local Opposition faction here, no matter upon what principles or measures organized, would operate indirectly to the advantage of the Republican party. When, therefore, we understood, as was true, that Mr. Clay was going to Newport to make a political address, and that he was for Bell, we felt it our duty to give this fact to the public as a conclusive argument to sustain these propositions. Whatever the errors of Cassius M. Clay, all men concede him ability, great sagacity, and single devotion to the Republic cause; and if the fact that such a man desired the triumph of the Opposition, led others to the conclusion that such a result would conduce to the abolition of slavery, or excited a just prejudice against the party of Mr. Bell, no wrong has been done. For the facts are true and the reasoning correct. If, as our opponents complain, an advantage accrued to the Democratic party by reason of our dispatch, that advantage only resulted from the fact that the leading Republican in the State understood the real issue, as we had stated it, and desired the Opposition triumph here as a blow to the only real obstacle in the way of the success of his party. And to this advantage the Democracy are fairly entitled. It is true we would not have given publicity to Mr. Clay's declarations here, had we doubted for a moment that his object was to give them public expression the next evening. But concealment of his opinion is no characteristic of the man, and we do no violence to propriety at this day in the foregoing recital of facts.

We would not be understood in anything we have said, as expressing the belief that Mr. Clay approves the purposes, principles or measures avowed and advocated by the Opposition in the late canvass. A man of his boldness and candor can but despise the inconsistencies, insincerity, and hypocrisy of a faction which shifts its principles and changes its colors to suit the tide of popular prejudice. But he is a Republican, and devoted to the success of that party. He cannot fail to understand, as does every intelligent man, that the Democratic party is the only power in the country which presents an obstacle to the triumph of Republicanism. Nor can he be blind to the fact that the success of local opposition in the South will tend to impair the strength of the Democratic party when it enters the Presidential arena in 1860. Hence, while he considers as he did in his Newport speech, both the parties as inimical to what he believes to be the best interests of the country, he may, and we believe does, desire the defeat of the Democratic party in its local struggles as a means of weakening its national power.

This explanation we have made in justice to those of our cotemporaries who have made publications upon the faith of our statement, and in reference to the call upon us for our authority by the irresponsible editor of an Opposition journal.—Lexington Statesman.

STATISTICS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual report of the operations of the Order of Odd Fellows, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the year commencing July, 1858, and ending June 30, 1859, made to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the United States, presents the following statistics: Number of Lodges, 511; members, 25,919; receipts, 288,735; disbursements, 283,735; balance on hand, 65,000; re-instatement, 126; deaths, 421; past grand, 7,141; contributing members, 42,542; amount of receipts, 235,966. The annual report of the relief dispensed by the subordinate Lodges during the same period, is as follows: Number of brothers relieved, 5,801; widowed families relieved, 546; brothers buried, 862. Amount paid for relief of brothers, \$84,345 62; for widowed families, \$5,429 78; for education of orphans, \$234 30; for burying the dead, \$20,566 99. Total amount paid for relief, \$110,076 69.

☞ The Scotch Giantess, Miss Wallace, a young lady weighing 675 pounds, is on exhibition on St. Clair street, between Main and Market, where she would be happy to receive visitors for a few days only.

In the adjoining room can be seen Col. McDonald's collection of foreign serpents—the Anaconda weighing 200 pounds, and an interesting museum of curiosities.

Admission 25 cents; children and servants 15 cents.

MARRIED.

In Woodford county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. W. Venable, Mr. LAWSON F. NOEL and MISS BETTIE M. HAWKINS, both of this county.

Hendricks & Co.

HAVE just received another supply of that fine "Rough & Ready" Tobacco. We invite all lovers of the "weed" to give us a call. au13 wt-wt

NEW CARPET

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

House Furnishing Store.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of household goods.

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Bed Comforts, &c., &c., &c. Also, a new stock of Mattings, Stair Rugs, Shade Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Balize.

Blankets all widths qualities and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flats, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c., &c. All are now opening and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

au13 wt-wt

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

IF you are authorized to announce MILTON HAMPTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate, au13 wt-wt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky

Kentucky Election Returns.

We are indebted to the Secretary of State for copies of official election returns from the following counties:

Christian.	
Magoffin	1055
Bell	971
Boyd	1037
Allen	959
Green	990
Page	990
Garrard	1033
White	938
Frazier	924
Hendron	1026
James	945
Harlan	1025
Bates	939
Haggard	1023
Richardson	942
Evans	1057
Peyton, Congress, Dem.	957
Jackson, Congress, Opp.	957

Marshall.	
Magoffin	855
Bell	130
Boyd	861
Allen	92
Green	803
Page	137
Garrard	829
White	822
Frazier	822
Hendron	66
James	820
Harlan	71
Bates	821
Haggard	820
Richardson	820
Evans	916
Morrow, Congress, Dem.	34
Morrow, Congress, Opp.	34

Hickman.	
Magoffin	581
Bell	253
Boyd	557
Allen	554
Green	554
Page	554
Garrard	576
White	576
Frazier	576
Hendron	576
James	576
Harlan	576
Bates	576
Haggard	576
Richardson	576
Evans	576
Morrow, Congress, Dem.	576
Morrow, Congress, Opp.	576

Henry.	
Magoffin	1028
Bell	634
Boyd	1026
Allen	626
Green	1001
Page	642
Garrard	1020
White	615
Frazier	1018
Hendron	615
James	62
Harlan	62
Bates	1015
Haggard	619
Richardson	1018
Evans	615
Holt, Congress, Dem.	1020
Mallory, Congress, Opp.	646

Jefferson.	
Magoffin	3367
Bell	4378
Boyd	3343
Allen	4317
Green	3337
Page	4344
Garrard	3352
White	4274
Frazier	3365
Hendron	4269
James	3270
Harlan	4277
Bates	3263
Haggard	4264
Richardson	4257
Evans	4257
Holt, Congress, Dem.	3324
Mallory, Congress, Opp.	4256

Owen.	
Magoffin	1435
Bell	429
Boyd	1431
Allen	417
Green	1415
Page	423
Garrard	1419
White	413
Frazier	1422
Hendron	416
James	1421
Harlan	1420
Bates	413
Haggard	1426
Richardson	409
Evans	1439
John W. Stevenson, Dem., Congress	1439
Thomas L. Jones, Opp., Congress	415

Harlan.	
Magoffin	271
Bell	433
Boyd	266
Allen	432
Green	235
Page	470
Garrard	253
White	420
Frazier	261
Hendron	407
James	278
Harlan	461
Bates	253
Haggard	413
Richardson	274
Evans	274
T. T. Garrard, Dem., Congress	233
Green Adams, Opp., Congress	490

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is ascertained from an authentic source that on the 17th of June, the U. S. Deputy Marshal for Western Florida informed the government of the prevalence of reports, that a vessel or vessels were expected on the coast of Florida with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them—the Marshal himself being absent in another part of the State.

The Secretary of the Interior, on reception of this communication, immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a revenue cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida, under his direction. The Deputy accordingly went on board the cutter on the 30th of June, and reached New Smyrna inlet on the 3d of July. Two weeks thereafter he was followed by the schooner, which was suspected of having been carrying slaves, and carefully inquired for many miles along the coast, and concluded by saying that there was no information to verify the reports of landing of Africans.

It further appears that Marshal Blackburn was far behind the times, as he did not inform the Interior Department of these rumors until his Deputy had investigated their truth with the above mentioned results. The above facts are gleaned from official papers.

Returns from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina confirm the election of L. B. Vance, Opposition.

A difficulty occurred at Grundy on the day of the election, in which a man by the name of Bob Phelps stabbed another by the name of Frank Cox with a knife in the breast. The knife entered the hollow, and the blood run inside. His life despaired of.—*Somerset American*, 3d.

The Election of Simms—Will it be Contested?

The returns from the late election had no sooner indicated the defeat of the Opposition candidate, than the old cries of "fraud," "corruption," and "importation" were echoed from every part of the district, and stirring developments of unprecedented outrages upon the public by the elective franchise, promised to the public by excited journalists. The organs call upon the defeated candidate to contest the election of his successful competitor, and thousands of rumors are set afloat touching the formality of officers' certificates, and the corruptions which can be established. Now we have heard this same cry after every election which has occurred here for ten years, and yet never has a fraud charged been proven, an election contested. Do the Opposition intend to go through the same blustering, threatening process of submission to the popular will again, or are they in earnest about contesting this election? A week has passed; the promised names of imported voters are withheld; the charges are yet without specification, the frauds not yet located; indeed no developments have been made, and the public is rapidly abating its interest and losing confidence in the reality of the alleged foul practices. Why do not the Opposition papers give us the grounds upon which they would have the election contested? Why do sensible men rave and bluster to such a degree, knowing all the while they intend to do nothing?

In behalf of the Democratic party, we challenge investigation of the poll books of the recent election, and defy the Opposition candidate, with all his friends, to contest the seat of Capt. Simms. Let him contest it, if he desires it. We fear no discoveries, but are somewhat desirous to ascertain the truth of some charges that come to us pretty well substantiated. It becomes the Opposition now either to proceed to contest the election, or cease their everlasting and senseless clamors about fraud. If there was illegal voting, prove it; if not, let the allegation be hushed. If men were imported into the lower end of the district, establish the fact, and oust the newly elected member. If not, hush the ridiculous rant and bear the defeat with grace. The Democracy invite the contest. They have no investigation, no inquiries, but laugh at the folly and vain complaints of their prostrate foes.

The charges of illegal voting in Harrison and Nicholas are not only false, but made without shadow of foundation. The entire vote of those counties can be defended as legal, upon the closest scrutiny, and our friends there hurl back in the teeth of their slanderers the vile calumnies that are so freely and so wantonly heaped upon Simms in those counties, and we challenge the Opposition to prove it. Let them sustain their allegations, or abandon them as groundless. It is not the part of an honest man to persist in a slander which, when called upon, he cannot establish as true.

But when the investigation commences, let it be thorough and impartial. To such an exposure the Democracy can have no objection. We should like the people to know upon what miserable pretenses sixteen Democratic voters were excluded at Briar Hill, in this county, while Opposition voters in exactly similar categories as to residence were admitted. There are some cases numbering twenty or thirty, of legal voters excluded by the judges at the Lexington polls, which we would not dislike to see discussed. Rumors come to us of violence, intimidation, and bullying being practised at Frankfort on election day, equal in degree to that which made bloody Monday memorable in the history of Louisville. It is said nearly the whole naturalized vote of Frankfort was excluded except those who by agreeing to vote for the other K. N. were permitted to vote without injury. It is said men were wantonly knocked down, bruised and maimed for no other reason than that they were Democrats. We should rejoice at the opportunity a contested election would give, to have all these matters investigated, and ascertain, if it be possible, they are true. Is it true that the revolver of the K. N.'s aimed at one poor fugitive, produced the sound of Chinese crackers exploding, if so, we should be interested in learning if politics had anything to do with the affair. In a word, there are many things said about that Frankfort election which a contested election would bring to light—and for one, we would not object to the investigation. Then, again, we say to the Opposition, contest! Contest at once, else cease the vain clamor.—*Lexington Statesman*.

Tennessee Election—Democratic Majority, 9,000.
The vote for Governor is the heaviest ever cast in the State, exceeding even that for President in 1856. The majority for Governor Harris is much the largest ever received by any Governor in the State since 1837, except his own majority in 1857. It is about midway between the majority for Buchanan in 1856 and that for Harris in 1857—say between 8,000 and 9,000. This is the most magnificent triumph ever achieved by any candidate in Tennessee. Two years ago the vote fell off heavily, the Know-Nothings were in a dying condition, and the Opposition had not been beaten. This year the Opposition expected to carry the State, and made an effort which has never been equalled by the opponents of Democracy in Tennessee. The last hope of John Bell was involved in the contest, and his partisans fought with the energy of despair. A majority of near nine thousand in the heaviest ever cast in the State, is a verdict which may be regarded as conclusive. We repeat, that the election of Governor Harris by such a majority, and over such an effort as was made against him, is the most majestic triumph which any man has ever obtained in a race for Governor in Tennessee.

Eight Children at a Birth—Johnson, Trumbull County, O., August 4, 1859.—On the 24th of August Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children, three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradley's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who was twenty-four and seven months pregnant on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true. Mrs. B. is a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after the distinguished men of the State. One after the Hon. Joshua F. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Elijah Chalmers, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, Esq., who gave her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbors have clothed the others ever since they were born. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any of his children while he is able to work.

Concert of Action.
The Louisville Journal seems to be disposed to throw off the connection of its party with C. M. Clay and his Black Republican associates. It is quite plain that Mr. Clay's political friends in Kentucky are acting in concert with the Opposition, and the Journal will not be able to deceive the people by throwing dust in their eyes in this respect.

In the first place, the Opposition County Court Judge of Madison appointed Wm. Stapp, a notorious Black Republican, one of the judges of the election in the Glade precinct of this county; and forty-two, out of forty-three, of Mr. Clay's Black Republican followers, that precinct voted for the Opposition ticket at the late election; and those who sympathize with them in other parts of county voted the same ticket. These are facts which the record shows, and cannot be controverted. Mr. Clay was not at home at the time of the election, and of course did not vote. It is, however, understood that those who agree with him in political opinion in this county scarcely ever vote otherwise than as desired by him.

The above facts speak for themselves.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday, a son of Mr. John S. Millard, of this city, a few days of age, while playing on a door step, fell upon an open knife which he held in his hand, and was almost instantly killed. The blade entered his breast, probably the heart, as he expired in a few minutes after the sad occurrence. He was a sprightly, interesting lad, and his loss will be acutely felt by his bereaved parents.

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Arrival of the Arabia.
SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 10.—The horse express having arrived from Halifax with the European dispatches of the Arabia for the Associated Press, the following abstract is furnished at the earliest possible moment:

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French army and navy shall be restored to a peaceful footing with the least possible delay. He is now generally regarded as sincere and his intentions pacific.

The Zurich Conference has not yet been held. The English Cabinet has announced that the invitation to participate in the congress of the great powers would not be accepted until the result of the Conference at Zurich has been ascertained.

The steamships Vanderbilt, City of Baltimore, and Bavaria, have arrived out. The advances from Italy are peaceful. The debates in the English Parliament indicate the intention of the government to vigorously prosecute the work upon the national defenses.

The Sardinian Piedmontiaire has been restored to the Peace Conference had received by Mr. Ten Brock for the Goodwood race, has won the Goodwood Cup was carried off by the Promised Land. The American mare Prieores came in third.

The Independence Belge says that the Austrian Provincial Council will all be convoked soon, and have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known, openly and directly to the Emperor, the wishes of their populations.

The first Austrian corps d'armee for the present, will be maintained in Italy on a war footing, 200,000 strong. The other corps d'armee are to go to their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

The official Piedmontese Gazette says that the new Ministry will not produce any serious variation in the policy of Sardinia.

There will be a grand illumination at Milan on the arrival of the King of Sardinia.

The Governors of Modena have been withdrawn and the governments turned over to the municipality.

The results of the deliberations of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, had been made known at one hundred and forty-one places, including Leghorn and Florence. There were five hundred and nine confirmative and only fifteen negative votes.

Le Nord denies that the French troops are to remain in the Duchies.

A Milan letter says, that the extreme party is continuing agitation, and an insurrection in Veneto is possible.

The Invalide Russe says that Austria and France may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

It is said that a deputation, with the Prince Napoleon at its head, will soon reach Vienna, to take the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt to France.

The date for the Zurich Conference was not fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days.

Count Colorado, the Representative of Austria, reached Marseilles on the 27th, and it is said proceeded direct for Zurich.

Great Britain.—The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said experiments were progressing to ascertain the practicability of laying a submarine telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the continent before the close of the session.

He was glad to see, in the Monitor, that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing.

After reviewing the grounds of peace as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace.

The crisis of the peace by Austria did not affect the state of affairs in Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral powers.

The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the treaty of Villafranca.

England had not consented to join the Congress, and could not until they saw what was the result of the conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down, absolutely, any Italian confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility or the benefit of a confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project.

Again, England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with regard to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England could never be a party to forcing them on their people without their consent. He rejoiced to see that the King of Naples was beginning to get an end to the system which prevailed under the King, which he sincerely desired to terminate altogether.

There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to see that she would withdraw from such an assembly, if there was any chance of producing the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. Russell expressed the wish that Lord John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered to Austria by the neutral powers, and he reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the treaty, as she would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating that they were the views of the French government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the government to join in the congress until the result of the Zurich conference was known.

Mr. Whiteside said that the government had been made a cat's-paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria, virtually assented to them.

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, defended Lord Palmerston from the misrepresentations against him, and besought the House not to interfere between the Executive in whatever measures it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members the subject was dropped.

On the 29th the proceedings in the House of Lords were uninteresting.

In the House of Commons sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defenses.

Lord Palmerston said that he did not think it possible for England to enter into any agreement with the other powers for an arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. Horsman moved a resolution that the expenses of completing the works of defense be met by a fund especially provided for the purpose, independent of the Parliamentary votes. He urged continued armaments and suggested a loan to complete the defense.

Mr. Sidney, and Lord Palmerston objected to the proposition, but both said the government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defenses of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Cobden deprecated this unnatural alarm as a natural incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France, and hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two governments. After each explanation had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £200,000,000 to provide a navy superior to that of France, although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Condition of the Quinsy (Ill.) Herald.
The condition of the slaves of the Southern States is a theme of much hypocritical sympathy on the part of Northern Black Republicans, and at the same time a theme of a great deal of inexcusable misrepresentation. The truth about it is, that the South is a land of peace and plenty, and that the blood is equally ready to protect its Southern brother in his constitutional rights.

Affectionately yours,
W. M. HEMSTREET.

The Duel Between Messrs. Mowry and Cross—Exciting Scene.
The Cincinnati Commercial has a letter giving the particulars of the duel between Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry, delegate from Arizona to Congress, and Edward E. Cross, of the "Arizona." It was fought at Tubac, in that Territory, on the 8th ult. Mr. Geo. D. Mercer acted as Lieut. Mowry's friend, and Captain John Donaldson, United States custom-house officer at Calabasas, seconded Mr. Cross. The challenged party chose rifles of the Burnside patent, and forty paces were agreed upon. The writer says:

About thirty spectators were present, comprising nearly two thirds of the American residents of a circuit of fifty miles. It was a characteristic frontier spectacle. Every man on the ground was armed with revolvers and bowie knives, and strong partisan feelings were manifested. The principals took their stations, and the word was given by Mr. Geo. D. Mercer, Lieut. Mowry's second. Three shots were exchanged without effect. Upon the fourth round, the cap on Mowry's rifle did not explode, while Cross' ball whistled harmlessly by his antagonist. Mowry held his rifle still leveled, as an indication that he had not had his shot, and many not understanding the code, supposed that he designed trying it again. Several grasped their pistols as if to shoot him down, and there were cries of "Hold your fire!" "Don't shoot, Mowry!" Meanwhile Cross stood perfectly calm, awaiting the result. Mr. Mercer advanced, when Mowry immediately lowered his rifle and handed it to his second. They still claimed their shot as a right under the code. Mr. Cross unhesitatingly expressed his willingness to grant it, but his second demurred. After conferring with several gentlemen familiar with the code, who agreed with Mr. Mowry that he was entitled to the shot, Captain Donaldson acquiesced, and Mr. Cross handing him his rifle, folded his arms, apparently unconcerned, and faced his antagonist.

At this stage of the proceedings the spectators became terribly excited. Many, perhaps a majority, thought it unfair, and some spoke of putting a summary stop to the whole affair, but, upon learning that those present, supposed to be best acquainted with the dueling code, had decided in his favor, they reluctantly fell back. As the word of command, Mr. Mowry fired in the air and declared himself satisfied. Cross had stood, with heroic valor, directly facing him, not knowing that he could rely upon his generosity to decline firing upon an unarmed foe, fully expecting death, and yet not a nerve trembled—not a single word of fear was displayed. His antagonist was completely unharmed. Tears sprang into his eyes, and all emotion vanished before such an exhibition. A brave man could not look upon even a deadly foe, thus circumstanced, without feeling deep emotion.

Mr. Mercer, Mowry's second, crossed the field, and taking Cross by the hand, informed him that Mr. Mowry was satisfied. They started forward to meet Mowry, who was advancing, and after shaking hands, they stood some minutes to receive the congratulations of their friends. Both gentlemen are excellent shots, but there was a very strong wind at the time, making good shooting impossible, especially with the weapons chosen for this encounter. The Burnside rifle weighs but ten pounds, is short, and not well balanced. The ball is a large slug, over one ounce in weight. They will project a ball 1,000 yards, and like all guns ranged for long distance, are not well adapted for close shooting. Mowry's first shot grazed his antagonist's ear, causing an involuntary dodge, just perceptible, and Mr. Cross' second shot caused a similar movement on the part of Mr. Mowry.

A Young Man Saved.
Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, relates the following anecdote as illustrating a case with which a young man may be saved, as well as ruined:

One of the leading brokers of New York had a young man in his employ. The vast amount of money in his hands was a great temptation to him. Small sums were missed day after day; one quarter, then fifty cents, then one dollar, then two dollars were missed. He was charged with the peculation. The broker then showed him how the small delict abstracts of the smallest of our money from his money; the young man stammered and confessed. "Well," said the broker, "I shall not discharge you, I shall not dishonor you, I intend to keep you and make a man of you. You will be a vagabond if you go along in this way. Now let me see no more of this."

He went to work. He did not disappoint the confidence. He did nothing to his employer. And the other day he was inducted into one of our banks in an honorable position, and his employer became his bondsman to the very large amount of \$10,000. Had he conducted as some would have done—sent the boy away and proclaimed his dishonor—perhaps he would have ended his days in the State prison and been sent to his tomb in the garb of a convict. But one young man had been rescued from ruin who had been placed and the temptations of money, and for a moment was overcome.

Important to Wool Dealers.
The following is an extract from a communication of Jacob Haechen, of Reading, Pa., who is vouched for as one who has had great experience in the wool business—probably millions of pounds handled and assorted by him. He says:

If wool dealers are purchasing wool without having a full knowledge of wool, they will commonly fall short in their calculations, after their purchase. All those who have any dealing at all in wool, ought to be acquainted with these three distinct points, namely: they ought to understand, 1st, the qualities of wool; 2d, to know or understand by first sight and handling, on what the sheep have been in pasture, viz: whether on sandy places, or on clay and heavy soil, or on the mountains—(this is the most important point to know)—and 3d, to know which kind would turn out to be best to their advantage. After being washed, (with liquor as it is called,) one kind will improve in quality, the other will lose, by washing. And whereas a fleece of wool comes from three to six different qualities. I believe, and I am certain of it, it would be of great advantage to wholesale dealers to have the wool sorted before selling, and thus make their prices accordingly; and those engaged in manufacturing woolen goods ought to observe the one above mentioned the more yet.

AFRAY AND DEATH.—On Monday last an altercation took place between John H. Gorin and Alcock Scott, at a coffee house, which resulted in the death of Wm. Kimball, the bar-keeper. As we have been informed, Scott was in the act of stabbing Gorin, but was prevented by a bystander, when Kimball rushed in with an axe handle, striking Scott severely and forcing him out of the room into the street, where Scott stabbed him in the arm, in the side, and in the throat with a dirk knife—the latter wound entering the heart and severing the carotid artery. Kimball died immediately. Scott was arrested and committed to jail. The affray produced considerable excitement, and there was some talk of

Wood, Eddy & Co's

DELAWARE STATE

LOTTERIES!

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$34,500.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn
each Wednesday in August, 1859, at Wilmington,
Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of
a commission of three persons, to wit:—
Class 420 draws Wednesday, August 3.
Class 432 draws Wednesday, August 10.
Class 444 draws Wednesday, August 17.
Class 456 draws Wednesday, August 24.
Class 468 draws Wednesday, August 31.

Thirty-four Thousand Four Hundred
and Twelve Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in August.

Each Wednesday in August.			
1	Prize of.....	\$34,500	is..... \$34,500
1	do of.....	15,000	is..... 15,000
1	do of.....	10,000	is..... 10,000
1	do of.....	5,000	is..... 5,000
1	do of.....	2,500	is..... 2,500
1	do of.....	1,250	is..... 1,250
30	do of.....	1,000	are..... 30,000
40	do of.....	500	"..... 20,000
40	do of.....	250	"..... 10,000
257	do of.....	200	"..... 51,400
64	do of.....	100	"..... 6,400
40	do of.....	75	"..... 3,000
128	do of.....	70	"..... 5,120
5,588	do of.....	30	"..... 111,380
27,284	do of.....	10	"..... 282,240
34,412 Prizes amounting to..... \$539,392			
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50			
Certificates of Packages in the above			